

DEDICATION
of
TWO MARKERS
for
SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
OLD INDIAN BURYING GROUND
JULY 4, 1976

A BICENTENNIAL PROJECT
of
FORT HARRISON CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Terre Haute, Indiana

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

SERGEANT ETHAN POMEROY

1744-1825

served in

Capt. Wm. Cook's Co. of Col. Woodridge's Mass. Reg.

- - - - -

WILLIAM SOULES

1766-1820

served as

Drummer Boy in Revolutionary Was

- - - - -

AMERICAN'S CREED

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its Flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

-- William Tyler Page

PROGRAM

POSTING OF COLORS

Indiana Air National Guard
Bicentennial Color Guard

INVOCATION

Mrs. C. R. VanArdsall, Chaplain
Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Mrs. R. G. Nunn, Past Regent
Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR

AMERICAN'S CREED

Mrs. Glenn D. Irwin, 2nd Vice Regent
Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR

WELCOME

Mrs. William A. VanHorn, Regent
Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR

HISTORY OF CEMETERY

Dr. A. W. Cavins, President
Vigo County Historical Society

SOLDIER'S HISTORY

Mrs. Robert I. Clark, Historian
Vigo Co. Bicentennial Chairman

DEDICATION OF MARKERS

Mrs. John G. Biel, 1st Vice Regent
Past Vice President General, NSDAR
Chapter Bicentennial Chairman

UNVEILING OF MARKERS

SGT. ETHAN POMEROY

Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Rockville
Descendent
Past Vice President General, NSDAR

WILLIAM SOULES

Miss Gertrude Soules, Descendent
Mrs. Basil Whitlock, Descendent

ACCEPTANCE OF MARKERS

Mr. William S. Elston, Manager
Pillsbury Company

BENEDICTION

Mrs. C. R. VanArdsall, Chaplain
Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR

RETIRING OF COLORS

Indiana Air National Guard
Bicentennial Color Guard

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND APPRECIATION TO

Mr. William S. Elston, Pillsbury Company Manager
Capt. Robert E. Hall, IN ANG, Military Coordinator
Air National Guard
Army National Guard
Army Reserve
Naval Reserve
Mr. Richard Tuttle, Krietenstein Glass & Paint Co., Inc.
Mrs. Robert I. Clark, Historian

- - - - -

Vincennes, IN

The George Rogers Clark Memorial Commission of Indiana

invites you to be present at Vincennes
on Monday February 25, 1929
the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary
of the surrender of Fort Sackville to

George Rogers Clark

The most notable event of the American
Revolution within the boundaries of the State

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Community Affairs File

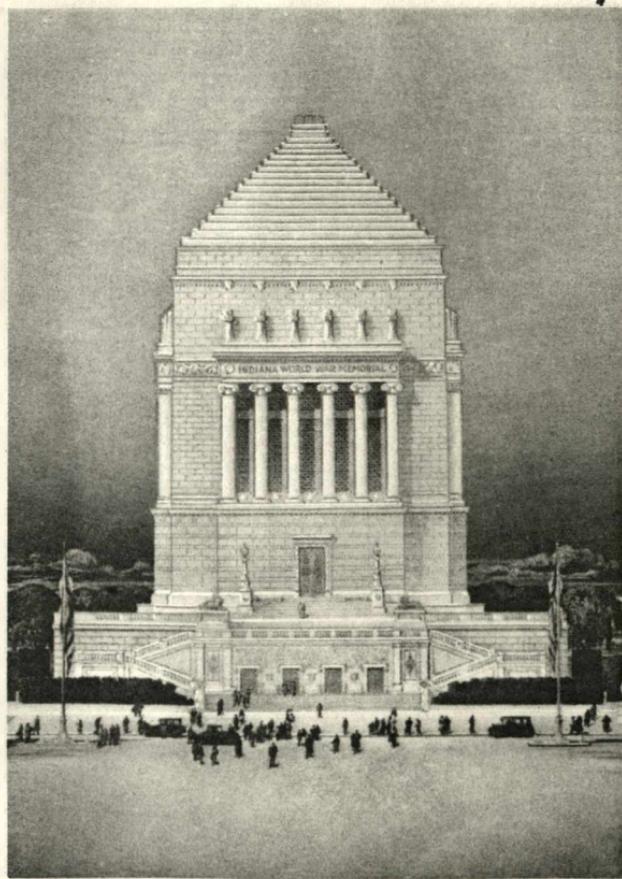
Harry G. Leslie *Chas. J. Richards.*
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA PRESIDENT

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Indiana - Memorials

Ind Room

INDIANA ROOM



Indiana World War Memorial

LAYING OF CORNER STONE

JULY FOURTH, NINETEEN TWENTY-SEVEN

OFFICERS

MARCUS S. SONNTAG

PRESIDENT

FRANK H. HENLEY

SECRETARY

HOWARD O'NEALL

VICE PRESIDENT

SAMUEL ASHBY

COUNSEL

TRUSTEES

MARCUS S. SONNTAG

THOMAS B. COULTER

MISS PERMELIA BOYD

DR. CHARLES R. BIRD

SAMUEL D. ROYSE

RAYMOND S. SPRINGER

WILLIAM L. ELDER

JAMES P. GOODRICH

HOWARD O'NEALL

WILLIAM P. GLEASON

ROBERT R. BATTON

LUIE H. MOORE

MRS. ANNE S. CARLISLE

WALKER AND WEEKS

ARCHITECTS

DR. W. K. HATT

CONSULTING ENGINEER

The Officers and Trustees of the

Indiana World War Memorial

request the honor of your presence

at the laying of the corner stone

of the Shrine of the

Indiana World War Memorial

on Monday morning, July Fourth

at ten o'clock

R.S.V.P.

Red Room.

You are invited to attend
the luncheon in honor of
General John J. Pershing
on Monday, July Fourth
one thirty P.M.
at the Columbia Club
Indianapolis, Indiana

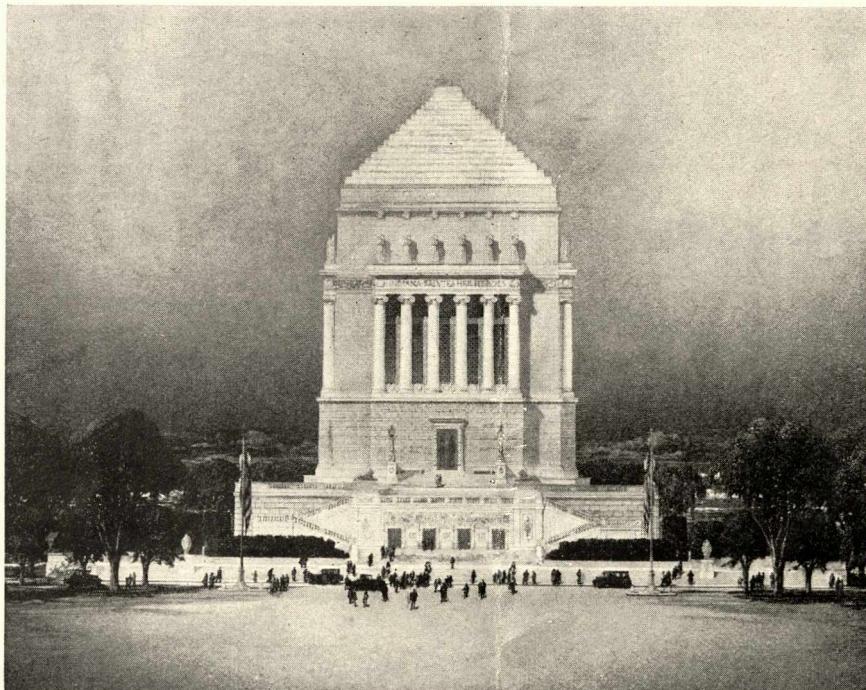
Ind. Memorials

PAMPHLET FILE

Laying of Corner Stone

by

General John J. Pershing



Memorial Shrine

Indiana World War Memorial

July 4, 1927

Ind. World War Memorial

State, County and City Representatives

State of Indiana

Governor Ed Jackson

Marion County Commissioners

Cassius L. Hogle Charles O. Sutton George Snider

City of Indianapolis

Mayor John L. Duvall

Trustees Indiana World War Memorial

1st District, Marcus S. Sonntag, President	Evansville
2nd District, Thomas B. Coulter	Vincennes
3d District, Miss Permelia Boyd	Deputy
4th District, Dr. Charles R. Bird	Greensburg
5th District, Samuel D. Royse	Terre Haute
6th District, Raymond S. Springer	Connersville
7th District, William L. Elder	Indianapolis
8th District, James P. Goodrich	Winchester
9th District, E. Howard O'Neill, Vice-President	Crawfordsville
10th District, William P. Gleason	Gary
11th District, Robert R. Batton	Marion
12th District, Luie H. Moore	Ft. Wayne
13th District, Mrs. Anne S. Carlisle	South Bend

Samuel Ashby, *Counsel*

Dr. W. K. Hatt, *Consulting Engineer*

Frank H. Henley, *Secretary*

William Woolley, *Clerk-of-the-Works*

Ex Trustees Indiana World War Memorial

2d District, Will H. Hays

7th District, Evans Woollen

4th District, Cornelius O'Brien

8th District, James E. Engle

6th District, Cecil Tague

11th District, Carl Houston

13th District, Albert Erskine

Ex Secretary, Paul Comstock, Richmond, Indiana

Professional Adviser, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Nebraska

Architects, Walker & Weeks, Cleveland, Ohio

Builders, The E. C. Strathman Co., Indianapolis, Indiana

The Hunkin-Conkey Construction Co., Cleveland, Ohio

PROGRAM

10:00 A. M.

PARADE

Reviewed by General John J. Pershing, Staff, State, County and City Officials and Board of Trustees

Grand Marshal, Adjutant General William H. Kershner

11:00 A. M.

CEREMONY

Marcus S. Sonntag, President Board of Trustees of Indiana World War Memorial, Chairman

MUSIC

National 40 and 8 Band of Greenville, Ohio

INVOCATION

Rev. L. J. Dufrane, Dunkirk, Indiana
State Chaplain Department of Indiana, The American Legion

ADDRESS

Governor Ed Jackson

MUSIC

American Legion Auxiliary Glee Club
Mrs. John Paul Ragsdale, Director

ADDRESS

Brigadier-General Dwight E. Aultman
Fort Benjamin Harrison

ADDRESS

General John J. Pershing
Laying of Corner Stone

PARADE OF THE COLORS Culver Military Academy

MUSIC

11th Infantry Band
Under direction of Capt. W. J. O'Callaghan, Culver Military Academy

BENEDICTION

Brigadier-General Wm. G. Everson, Muncie, Ind.

Amplifiers furnished and installed through courtesy of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company and Culver Military Academy



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Property of
Vigo County Historical Society

INDIANA

State Soldiers and Sailors Monument

COLONEL ORAN PERRY, Superintendent

Universally admitted to be the grandest achievement of Architectural and Sculptural Art in the World, designed to glorify the heroic epoch of the Republic and to commemorate the valor and fortitude of Indiana's Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion and other wars.

Begun 1887; Completed 1901; Dedicated 1902.

Cost, \$600,000.00.

Diameter of Plaza surrounding Monument	342 feet 7 in.
Diameter of Terrace	110 feet.
Height of Terrace	16 feet 4 in.
Monument Foundation	69x53 feet.
Depth of Foundation	30 feet.
Height of Monument including Foundation	314 feet 6 in.
Height of Monument from street level to top of Statue	284 feet 6 in.
Height of Victory Statue	38 feet.
Shaft at top	13 feet 3 in.
Balcony	16 feet.

The balcony, 228½ feet above the ground, is reached by an electric elevator or by stairway consisting of 32 flights—324 steps. On reaching the balcony visitors look over a beautiful panorama of Indianapolis and vicinity—a delightful view, not surpassed anywhere. Below the balcony is a bronze astragal bearing the dates 1861, 1865, on the four sides of the shaft. Midway the Monument is a second bronze astragal, emblematic of the Navy, and farther down, a third bronze astragal representing the Army. On the east and west sides of the Monument are the two largest groups that have ever been carved out of stone—the one on the east representing War, the other Peace. On the south front are two heroic statues, each cut out of a huge block of stone; one represents Infantry, the other an ideal Cavalry Scout. On the north front are the Artillery and Navy representatives, same as on the south. On the east and west sides of the terrace are magnificent cascades, over each of which flow 7,000 gallons of water per minute. With eight immense candelabra, carrying 48 arc and 150 incandescent lamps, Monument Place is the most brilliantly and beautifully lighted spot in this country. On subordinate pedestals occupying positions in the four segments, are bronze statues of Gov. Morton, Gov. Whitcomb, Gen. William Henry Harrison and Gen. George Rogers Clark.

Above the entrance facing south is the inscription of dedication:

"TO INDIANA'S SILENT VICTORS"

977.2 Pamph. Box E. Ind. Case

The monuments

INDIANA ROOM

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR
INDIANA
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
MONUMENT





THE INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

FOUR roads from north, south, east and west converge at the heart of Indiana's capital city and virtually the center of the Nation's population. These four ways unite on a broad circular boulevard which surrounds a plot of nearly two acres. No spot

exists in the Republic so fit for the most imposing monument ever erected to commemorate the valor of the soldiers of any country. It is here that a proud and grateful State has raised a massive and imperishable testimonial to the 210,497 men who bore the standard of Indiana in the war which kept the American people a nation.

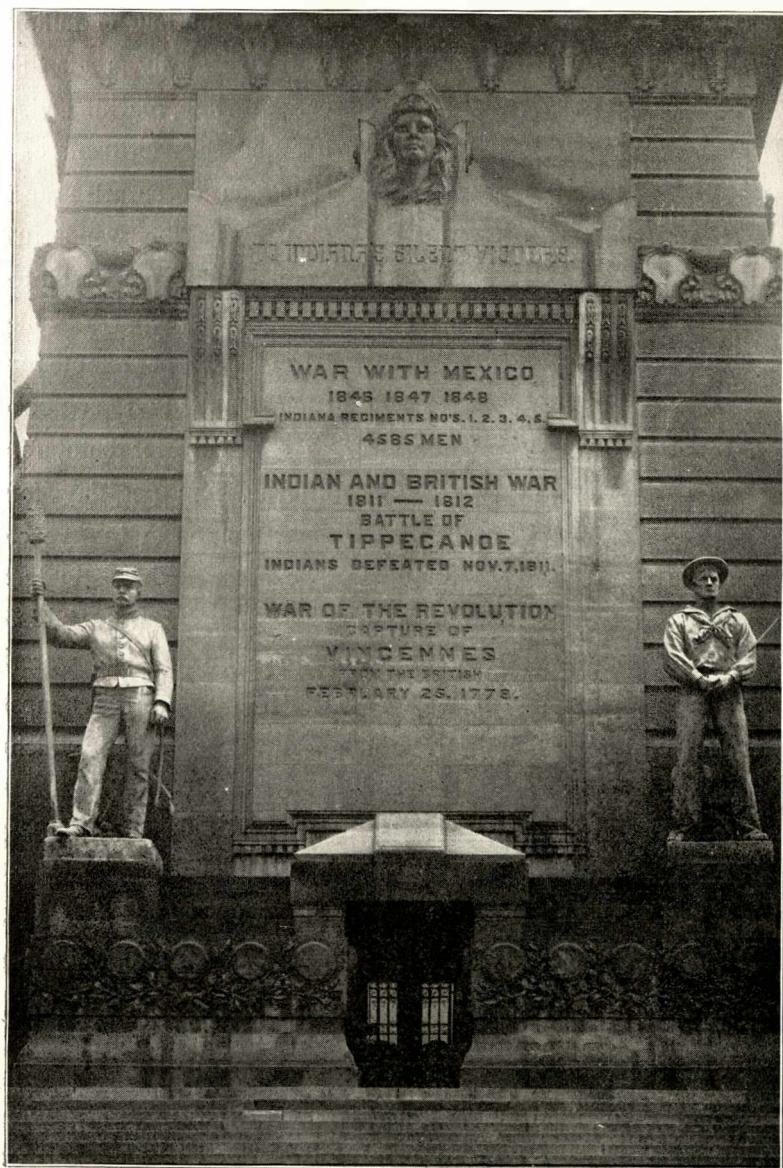
The effect is strikingly artistic. From long distances the beautiful statue of "Victory" which crowns the shaft may be seen bearing aloft the torch which she holds in her hand. The stranger who enters the city on any of the many railroads which converge at Indianapolis, may from his car window catch a glimpse of this magnificent testimonial to the valor of Indiana Soldiers.



TABLET—SOUTH SIDE.

The Monument is an evolution; the outgrowth of the times and events in the history of the State. Its first conception bore but slight resemblance to the grand edifice as it stands in its completeness—original in every particular and purely American. The image created in the minds of its original promoters was but an indistinct shadow to the splendid reality. Its growth has been slow but steadfast. Time, money and untold strength have been expended and lives have been sacrificed that Indiana might show her appreciation of the brave deeds of her loyal sons, and many veterans who looked with pride upon the Monument in its course of construction slumbered in the grave long before its completion.

The first impression the visitor receives as he approaches the Monument is of the solid



TABLET—NORTH SIDE.

ity of the structure combined with the grace and harmony of its composite parts. It is built to endure the changes of a variable climate. Its immutability can only be effected by the march of the ages. Indestructibility is written on every stone of which it is constructed, and every stroke of the skillful workman has imparted strength as well as beauty and grandeur to the structure.

Down into the earth, thirty feet below the street level, the foundation extends, forming a sure and steadfast anchorage for the great mass of stone which rises $284\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of the street. The Monument is built of light gray oolitic limestone procured from the quarries of Indiana. The stone is of fine quality and great dur-



PEACE GROUPS.

on the east and west sides of the Monument and are among its most conspicuous features. In the crypt beneath, clash the ponderous engines which force this great volume of water from the deep wells below and transmit the power to the 100 incandescent electric lamps which light up the interior, and the four two-thousand candle power arc lamps which illuminate the exterior of the Monument.

The Monument is surrounded by a terrace eighteen and one-half feet above the street level, which is reached on the north and south sides by two flights of stone steps seventy feet long. The diameter of this terrace is 110 feet. The interior of the Monument is reached through bronze doors above which are large tablets, bearing the following inscriptions:

ability. The main shaft is square, and, except where narrow windows are cut, it presents a smooth and unbroken surface. At the base the Monument is sixty-two feet in diameter and tapers upward until beneath the capital it measures twelve feet.

The murmur of falling water pleasantly greets the ear of the approaching visitor and calls forth an exclamation of surprise and pleasure as the wonderful cascade fountains burst into view, discharging 7,000 gallons of water per minute for each fountain—12,600,000 gallons daily for both, for fifteen hours per day for eight months in the year.

The cascades are situated

SOUTH TABLET.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

1861-1865.

INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

126 REGIMENTS INFANTRY.....	175,772
13 REGIMENTS CAVALRY.....	21,605
1 REGIMENT ARTILLERY.....	3,839
26 BATTERIES	7,151
NAVY	2,130
TOTAL.....	210,497

KILLED AND DIED, LAND FORCES..... 24,416

INDIANA IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

5 REGIMENTS INFANTRY.....	6,693
2 COLORED COMPANIES INFANTRY.....	219
2 BATTERIES LIGHT ARTILLERY.....	356
ENGINEER CORPS.....	98
SIGNAL CORPS.....	55
TOTAL.....	7,421

DIED IN SERVICE..... 73

NORTH TABLET.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

1846-1847-1848.

INDIANA REGIMENTS, NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

4,585 MEN.

INDIAN AND BRITISH WAR.

1811-1812.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

INDIANS DEFEATED NOV. 7, 1811.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

CAPTURE OF VINCENNES FROM THE BRITISH,

FEBRUARY 25, 1779.

Above these Tablets is the Inscription of Dedication: "TO INDIANA'S SILENT VICTORS."



WAR GROUPS

Above the doorways the legend "U. S." is carved in the form of the belt-plate worn by the Union soldiers. This inscription forms the connection between the several parts of the stone astragal on either side of the doorways, representing the corps badges of the army and the different branches of the service, and is emblematic of the union of the State with the National authority.

On the east and west sides of the Monument, above the fountains, are large sculptured groups emblematic of "War" and "Peace." These groups of statuary, which are said to be the largest in the world, are twenty-seven feet high and twenty-two feet wide. The work of cutting the groups began January 11, 1898, and was completed March 16, 1899. Six thousand five hundred cubic feet of stone were used in the west group and 5,500 cubic feet in the east group. There is much of sentiment and much that is subtle in the designs of these great "War" and "Peace" groups, which are a striking feature of the Monument.



FOUNTAIN—EAST SIDE.

Not only are they great works of art, but they represent our country's struggle for the Union—the perpetuation of the American spirit and the peace and prosperity which followed that struggle.

The panel representing "War" is a battle scene representing cavalry, charging infantry and artillery. In the center the fierce goddess of war urges on the charge, while Columbia, in the background, upholds the stars and stripes. The "Peace" group represents the home coming of the victorious troops—the happy reunion of families and the peaceful emblems of labor. In the center Liberty upholds the flag, while at her feet the freed slave lifts up his broken chains. The angel of Peace hovering over the scene, holds aloft the wreath of victory and the olive branch of peace.

Below these panels, just above the cascade fountains are placed statuary groups also representing "War" and "Peace," while on a level with these groups, upon pedestals at

the terrace, are stone statues representing the infantry, artillery, cavalry and navy. On four stone pedestals at the north and south stair platforms are four large bronze candelabra, each forty feet high, while four smaller ones are placed over the drinking fountains on the east and west sides of the fountain basins. The pipes for the fountains are fitted into bronze buffalo heads.

One of the strongest and one of the most impressive features of the structure is the army astragal. This bronze panel is twelve feet high and encircles the Monument seventy feet from its base. It represents the implements and the carnage of war. Out of this astragal the shaft grows upward. Out of this exhibition of carnage and war comes this beautiful emblem of triumph as typified by the crowning figure—"Victory." The author of this astragal is Nicolaus Geiger, of Berlin, Germany.



FOUNTAIN—WEST SIDE.

Twelve feet above the army astragal is the smaller, but equally impressive bronze naval astragal, designed by George W. Brewster, of Cleveland, Ohio, at a cost of \$13,000. The chief features of this astragal are the representations of vessels used in the war, including Admiral Farragut's flag ship "Hartford." The bowsprits of these vessels extend ten feet beyond the stone work.

Eighty feet further up the shaft, and just below the capital, is the third bronze astragal bearing on two sides the date "1861," and on the other two sides the date "1865." These dates are in gold figures two feet high, on a bronze panel, also designed by Brewster, at a cost of \$6,000.

The capital, which is supported by eight stone eagles, includes a balcony surrounding a turret nineteen feet high, which supports the crowning figure "Victory." This statue, which is thirty feet high, rests upon a bronze globe eight feet in diameter, and is emblematic of freedom and of triumph, and the light of civilization. Its weight is 22,000

THE SOLDIER

[Soldiers and Sailors Monument Dedication: Indianapolis, May Fifteenth, 1902.]

THE SOLDIER! — mark the title, yet divine:
Therefore with reverence, as with wild acclaim,
We fair would honor in exalted line
The glorious lineage of the glorious name:
The Soldier. — Lo, he ever was, and is,
Our Country's high custodian, by right
Of patriot blood that bring that heart of his
With fiercest love, yet honor infinite.

The Soldier — within whose inviolate care
The Nation takes repose, — her innocent fame
Of Freedom ever has its guardian there,
As have her forts and flints, on land and main.
The heavenward banner, as the rippled stream
In happy winds, or float in languid flow,
Through silted marshes ever sifts the gleam
Of sunshine on its sentinel below.

The Soldier! — why, the very utterance
Is music — as of rallying bugles, blent
With blur of drums and cymbals and thy chants
Of battle-hymns that shake the continent —
The thunder-chorus of a world is stirred
To awful universal jubilee, —
Yet ever through it, pure and sweet, are heard
The prayers of Womanhood and Infancy.

Even as a fateful tempest sudden loosed
Upon our sense, so our thoughts are blown
Back where The Soldier battled, nor refused
A grave all nameless in a clime unknown. —
The Soldier — though, perchance, worn, old and gray;
The Soldier — though, perchance, the merest lad; —
The Soldier — though he gave his life away,
Hearing the shout of victory, was glad. —

Aye, glad and grateful, that in such a cause
His veins were drained at Freedom's holly shrine—
Rechristening the land—as first it was,—
His blood poured thus in sacramental sign
Of new baptism of the hallowed name
"My Country"—now on every lip once more
And blast of God with still enduring fame.—
This thought even then The Soldier glорied over—

The dying eyes upraised in rapture there,—
As, haply he remembered how a breeze
Once swept his boyish brow and tossed his hair,
Under the fresh bloom of the orchard-trees—
When his heart hurried, in some misfated haste
Of ecstasy, and his quick breath was wild
And balmy=sharp and chilly=sweet to taste,
And he towered godlike, though a trembling child!

Again, through luminous mists, he saw the stars'
Far fields white=tinted; and in gray and blue
And dazzling gold, he saw vast armies rise
And fuse in fire—from which, in swiftest view,
The Old Flag soared, and flung and flung as one
Blent in an instant's vivid mirage.—Then
The eyes closed smiling on the smiling sun
That changed the seer to a child again.....

And, even so, The Soldier slept.—Our own!
The Soldier of our plaudits, flowers and tears,—
O this memorial of bronze and stone,—
His love shall outlast this a thousand years!
Yet, as the towering symbol bids us do,—
With soul saluting, as salutes the hand,
We answer as The Soldier answered to
The Captain's high command.

—James Whitcomb Riley

pounds, and it is the largest bronze statue in the world placed at such a lofty altitude. It also was designed by Brewster and cost \$16,000. This crowning figure has been called the "poem" of the entire structure, and perhaps no feature of the Monument appeals more strongly to the poetic fancy than does the figure of "Victory" standing upon a globe of bronze, her right hand supporting a sword, the point of which rests upon the globe and typifies the power of that army to which victory was due, while in her left hand she holds aloft a torch, emblematic of the light of civilization. The young eagle perched lightly upon her brow is typical of the freedom resulting from triumph and light.

The balcony which is 228½ feet above the level of the street may be reached by an electric elevator and a spiral stairway. From this elevation a magnificent view of Indianapolis is obtained. Only a faint hum reaches the ear from the busy streets, and the multitude of pedestrians passing to and fro assume such diminutive proportions, seen from this distance, that one is almost deluded into the belief that he is in the land of the Liliputians.



BASE FROM NORTHWEST CORNER.

Looking southward, row upon row of mercantile establishments may be traced, for in that direction lies the business portion of Indianapolis; the Majestic and Stevenson Buildings towering above their less pretentious neighbors. Beyond rise the tall chimneys of factory and foundry and the tower of the Union Railway Station. To the east the city stretches out toward Woodruff Place and Irvington. To the west Indiana's beautiful capitol may be seen almost within stone's throw, its golden dome gleaming in the sunlight. Northward stretch miles and miles of beautiful streets, bordered by rows of magnificent forest trees,

which almost conceal palatial homes, for this is the residence portion of the city. The sea of green is broken here and there by the tops of the taller houses and numberless church steeples. The scene is charming, and the spectator turns away reluctantly.

The four statues which stand on either side of the two entrances to the Monument, and which represent the army and navy, were designed and executed in Indianapolis by Rudolph Schwarz, a native of Berlin. To the right of the south entrance stands the Scout; to the left the Traveling Infantryman, while the Artilleryman and Sailor guard the north entrance.



BASE FROM SOUTHEAST CORNER.

These figures are wonderfully realistic. They are full of life and action, and so well do they represent the several branches of the army and navy that they call forth the praise and admiration of all who behold them.

Four epochs in the history of Indiana are commemorated by bronze statues of representative men of the times, occupying positions around the Monument between the converging points of the intersecting streets. These are, the period of the Revolution, represented by a statue of General George Rogers Clark; the War of 1812 and the Battle of Tippecanoe, by the statue of William Henry Harrison; the Mexican War, by the statue of Governor Whitcomb, and the War for the Union by that of Indiana's great War Governor, Oliver P. Morton.

The statue of George Rogers Clark stands on the northwest of the Monument, and represents that dauntless commander leading his little band of men to the capture of Fort Sackville from the hands of the British. To George Rogers Clark, more than to any other man, is the United States indebted for the acquisition of the territory northwest of the



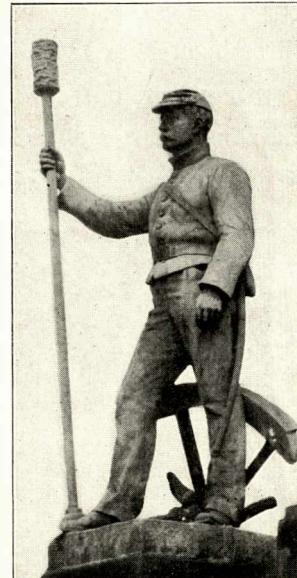
Ohio River. Although the power of the British had been broken, and the eastern States were in the hands of the Americans, the British still possessed the territory northwest of the Ohio River. They held the forts and strong points, which were guarded by British soldiers. It was to the conquest of this vast territory that the young Virginian led his little army into the wilderness, captured Kaskaskia, then endured the hardships of that terrible march across the water-covered prairies of Illinois to the capture of Vincennes from the hands

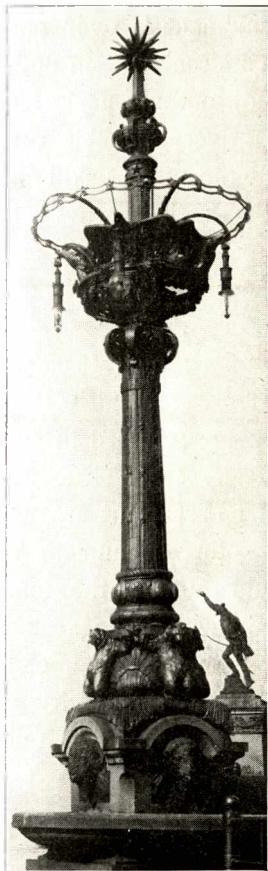


of the British, February 25, 1779. By this conquest the entire territory from the Ohio River to the Mississippi and the Northern Lakes was added to the State of Virginia and afterward ceded to the United States, and subsequently divided to form the States of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois. The statue represents General Clark with one foot resting upon a rock upon which the word "Vincennes" is engraved, his sword in his right hand, while his left points forward and upward. The figure is full of spirit and action, and expresses the courage and daring which characterized General Clark and inspired his men, and encouraged them to greater effort, which led to one of the most

remarkable achievements known to the history of our country. The statue was designed by the sculptor, John H. Mahoney, of Indianapolis.

The statue of William Henry Harrison occupies a position northeast of the Monument and is a fitting memorial of the period of the Revolutionary war. General Harrison was appointed the first Governor of Indiana Territory in 1800, and during the twelve years he served as chief executive of the embryo State, he extinguished the Indian titles to more than twenty-nine million acres of land now included in the State of Indiana.





His campaign against the Indians which culminated in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, completely overthrew the power of the hostile bands of Indians and secured the peace and safety of the settlers. Governor Harrison was one of the most influential men in early Indiana and was greatly loved and honored by her people.

The third period in the military history of Indiana is commemorated by a statue of Governor James Whitcomb, which stands to the southwest of the Monument. During his administration the war with Mexico occurred, lasting through the years 1846, 1847 and 1848. Indiana enlisted for this war five regiments, numbering 4,585 men; of these about fifty were killed in battle and 218 died of disease. During the six years he served as Governor of Indiana Governor Whitcomb did much to restore the State's credit which had been impaired by the failure of the internal improvement system, and it was largely through his efforts that a sentiment was created among the people in favor of a public school system and the establishment of benevolent and reformatory institutions.

After the death of Governor Morton in 1877, his friends conceived the plan of erecting a statue in Indianapolis, in commemoration of his inestimable service during the war for the Union; and to carry this plan into effect the "Morton Memorial Association" was organized, with General Lew Wallace as President. A bronze statue of Governor Morton was cast, for which the association paid \$14,000. By authority of the General Assembly of the State, the statue was placed in the center of Circle Park, where it stood until the erection of the Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, when it was removed to the southeast to represent the fourth period in the military history of Indiana. Governor Morton's service to the State and to the National government is too well known to need repeating, and so deeply is his memory imbedded in the hearts of the people that words of further commendation would be superfluous. He will be known to future generations as he is to the present, as Indiana's great War Governor.



VICTORY.



STATUE GOVERNOR OLIVER P. MORTON.

The material of which the Monument is constructed is from the quarries of Indiana. It is of superior quality of oolitic limestone, and is the best material to be found anywhere for such structures, or for statuary. The durability of the oolitic limestone has been thoroughly tested in different countries of Europe, and it has been demonstrated that it hardens by exposure and atmospheric influence. The stone obtained in Indiana is of finer quality than that found in any other part of the world.

The designer of this great work of art is Bruno Schmitz, of Berlin, Germany. Although poor, his parents belonged to the better class of working people. When but a small boy, his father died, leaving the support of a large family to the mother, who struggled with poverty to the end of her days, for unfortunately she died before her son attained wealth and renown.

As a child, the since famous monumental architect had a passion and a genius for draw-

The cost of the Monument is over one-half million dollars. In its construction nothing has been overlooked, nothing neglected, no precaution omitted. Every possible care has been combined with the utmost skill and energy; as a result the work is strictly of monumental character and so nearly fire-proof as to require no insurance and is intended to endure for many centuries.

The Monument presents a number of peculiar features. The stones of which it is constructed are probably unsurpassed in size and quality by those of any other structure. Its electric elevator and power plant are unequaled by that of any other monument in America. In winter and summer the temperature inside the Monument is unexcelled for comfort. It is located in the center of a city with radiating streets, and that city is in the center of a State with radiating railroads.



STATUE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.



STATUE GOVERNOR JAMES WHITCOMB.

study, and like a grand bit of nature, becomes more beautiful with familiarity. It will never become "common."

As the effect of any public memorial consists in the attention which the work itself attracts, it is gratifying to the people of Indiana that the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument is the object for which thousands of people visit Indianapolis. There is seldom an hour in the day in which strangers may not be seen standing about the Monument viewing it from different standpoints. The mere size of the work could not hold their attention, so the symmetry, the artistic value and completeness must be conceded.

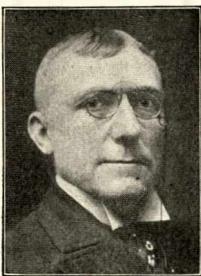
JULIA S. CONKLIN.

ing, but was without the means of procuring the proper instruction. The family lived near a school of design, and this would-be artist picked up, studied and reproduced on bits of paper, sketches which the students threw away as they came from school. In this way this humble German boy obtained his first lessons in the art that was to bring him fame. In verification of the time-worn adage, "Where there is a will there is a way," this ambitious youth found a way, albeit the hardest. He entered the school of design, and by dint of energy and perseverance pushed his way to the front ranks of monumental architects.

The value of the Monument as an educator of the people can not be overestimated. It is like a beautiful picture which grows in beauty and effect with



STATUE GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



James Whitcomb Riley.

THE MESSIAH OF NATIONS.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

In the need that bows us thus,
 America!
Shape a mighty song for us—
 America!
Song to whelm a hundred years'
Roar of wars and rain of tears
'Neath a world's triumphant cheers;
 America! America!

Lift the trumpet to thy mouth,
 America!
East and west and north and south—
 America!
Call us round thy dazzling shrine
Of the starry old ensign—
Holier yet, through blood of thine.
 America! America!

High o'erlooking sea and land,
 America!
Trustfully with outheld hand,
 America!
Thou dost welcome all in quest
Of thy freedom, peace and rest—
Every exile is thy guest,
 America! America!

Thine a universal love,
 America!
Thine the cross and crown thereof,
 America!
Aid us, then, to sing thy worth;
God hath builded from thy birth,
The first nation of the earth—
 America! America!

—By Permission.